THE INDIAN WAR.

thinking, as stated there, that this Indian war was

As I am an old settler of Oregon, and one who

has been here since 1839, and tolerable well posted

up on all matters in relation to this and the other

Indian Wars of Oregon, I propose to give you a

few facts, and you can make such use of them as

you please-only that you retain from the public

print my name, for the reason that I nor any one

would be safe to give a fair or true account of this

most uncalled for, unjust, unwarrantable and un-

This war is only a continuation of a project com

menced in 1847 by a set of men who will take mon-

ey or effice at any cost, save the one of industry honer or merit. A few Americans lived a number

of years in Oregon and never lost hardly a man by the Indians—not so many as the Indians lost by the

whites. The passes were kept open to California and

to the States—in fact all the mountains of Oregon and Washington Territories could be traversed

with safety, and was so done by any number o men. The Indians were chastised whenever they

changing his plans and getting tired of the fun.

two Governors, Curry and Stevens, taken the advice of the old General, all would have been well here, and the lives of many good men saved who

were persuaded to enter into this war of peculation. It is nothing else, as you have stated. All the newspapers in Oregon have to support the war or

in good, and here we are grasping at anything that

can be used to substantiate our claims. Upon Congress we look for a justification of our acts.

We are willing to sacrifice the Superintendent of Indians Affairs, who has done his duty like a man and

a Christian. To Gen. Wool the attention of our two Governors are turned (to the exclusion of Indian wars). They are determined to make out a

Gov. Curry leaves on the next steamer for Wash-

ington, to carry on the war with Wool, having got through long since with the Indians. He is going on to show that Gen. Wool has done anything but

found the caches of corn and potatoes, beside othe

cur Press would be on them in no time, beside they dare not. Had Gen. Wool done what Gov.

Curry or Gov. Stevens have done, he would no doubt instantly be removed, and well he ought. As for the murders and depredations that have

been committed in Oregon and Washington in the present war, if an Indian has a soul let us not men-tion it, or ask who has the most notches

done over and above—dug the bodies of dead in-fants from the ground and threw them at each other, as bad boys do with a dead cat they may find in the street. We have ravished their girls,

who were too young, if willing, for men; we have done many other acts that the Border Ruffian of Missouri would be ashamed of. These things I do

not wish the people in the States to know, for it is a disgrace to the Union we live in; but certainly

something should be done to stop such work, and know of nothing that will do it except refusing to pay men for such work. Give us a military force,

such a one as we now have, one that will keep the

lawless in check. Gen. Wool can do it if per-mitted, and it will be just what the best of Oregon

wants. This war never will be brought to a close

by Curry or Stevens, or any exterminators what-ever. The demagogues and croakers of Oregon

have nearly used us up, and nothing will save us but a strict arm of justice administered by Uncle

Sam.

The regular army have done good service here:

in fact, if it had not been for it more lives would have been lost, and yet we would have been living

A VOICE FROM A SLAVE STATE.

SIR: Be not deceived; God is not mocked. We

live here in the center of a Slave State. We can look

North and South, East and West, and see what Slavery

has done and what Freedom has done. We can see

our fields impoverished, laid waste, and thrown out of

cultivation by the curse of Slave Labor; while at the

North we see land not naturally so good producing

better crops every day by free cultivation. We see

ourselves behind the times at least 50 years, in every

kind of improvement, external and internal; and if was not for such kind of logic as you and others, both

at the North and South, harp upon, we should be better off. We do not believe, indeed we know, the North does not want anything to do with Slavery

wherever it is, but desire to prevent the further exter

sion of the curse. And we believe if it was not for

such Doughfaces as you and others at the North, with

some factionists at the South, that the Slavery agitation

would die a natural death. Therefore we don't want

ony such paper as THE TRIBUNE here, and gratefully

return it, hoping that you will repent and refrain from agitating the question, to the destruction of the Union.

Please give this an imertion, and oblige a friend to the Clayrille, Fa., Aug. 15, 1856. UNION.

BURSTING OF THE BIG GUS .- Yesterday, while

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

righteous war.

got up entirely for the purpose of a speculation.

OREGON TERRITORY, June 22, 1856.

FOUR DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool the 27th ult., has arrived at this port. Her news is four days later than that brought by the Persia at New-York. The steamship Fulton sailed from Southampton for New-York, and the steamship City of Baltimore from

Liverpool, for Philadelphia, on the 27th ult. The Cunard steamship Arabia arrived out at Liver-

pool on the 25th ult. The dinner to the Guards was given in the Surre Garden, Lendon, on the 25th ult. Two thousand men partock of it. Major Edwards, the oldest soldier in the Army, presided. The whole affair passed off very

Sir Wm. Temple, Minister at Naples, Lord Pal-

merston's only brother, is dead. Sir Colin Campbell is to be appointed Inspector-Gen

eral of Infantry.

Kessuth was to lecture at Ohlham.

A large Chertist meeting was held at Todmorton to welcome the return of John Frost to public life.

Lord Ingestre has set up claims to the state and titles of the deceased Earl of Shrewsbury. The suit

FRANCE.

Everything is dull. The papers are wholly employed with quarreling with each other.

The Emperor and his family continue at Biarritz, and letter-writers continue to assert that the Emperor is suffering much from disease of the liver.

SPAIN.

We continue without definite intelligence from Spain. The Government is occupied in appointing new officers to all the Civil Departments, and they are mostly appointed from the liberal section.

The Epoca announces that the decree to suppress the whole National Guard will appear in a day or two. The National Guard of the Province of Madrid has already been disarmed. A further sum of £30,000 on the Cuba loans of 1834 and 1837, will be paid September 5.

PORTUGAL.

The Bread riots are over and quiet is restored.
Cholera is on the decline in Lisbon.

The Portuguese Government announce a loan of fifteen hundred coutes in six per cent bonds, for public works.

works.

A great many arrests have been made both among the troops and citizens, in the endeavor to detect a conspiracy in the recent riots. Some excitement was felt at the arrival of a strong French equadron in the Tagus.

The harvest in Portugal is now over and is even less than had been anticipated. The vines will prove a complete failure.

Disease has broken out among the cattle.

ITALY.

The principal item of news comes in a sheet not strictly reliable, namely: That the King of Naples, by the advice of Austria, demands to submit his differences with the Western Powers to the arbitration of

a European Congress.

A very doubtful letter of the 11th says that a collision had taken place at Palermo, between the Neapolitan troops and the Swiss.

The crops are said to be not so large an average throughout the Neapolitan territory as was expected.

Austria has ordered the sequestered property of Lombard exiles to be sold.

PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian papers pub ish minute accounts of the recent encounter between the Prussian corveite Dantzic and the pirates. The main facts do not differ from those already published. The event caused intense excitement in Berlin, but it is probably incorrect that Prussia has asked the aid of France and England—the feeling being that Prussia herself should undertake the chastiscenent of the pirates. Russia has volunteered two or three ships to aid any expedition that Prussia may fit out.

DENMARK.

A letter from Hamburg says, that in the affair of the Sound Dues, great hopes are entertained that England will speedily accede to the plan of capitalization. These hopes were strengthened by the return of Mr. Buchanan, the English Mimster, who had been to London to confer with his Government on the subject. During the past month 2,946 vessels had passed through the sound. Of these, 900 were Swedish, 700 English, 250 Prussian, 70 French, 50 Russian, and 22 Amrecan.

The Hammonia steamship, from New-York, arrived at Hamburg on the 21st uit., after a passage of nineteen days. Her machinery was not damaged as was reported. She sails September 1st, and an her berths are taken.

SWEDEN.

Some few fatal cases of cholera had occurred at Stock-holm. Gen. Andrew Bodisco, the Russian military Envoy, was the first victim.

RUSSIA.

The following dispatch comes from Constantinople "The Russian reply gives hopes of the surrender of Belgrade. Hussein Pacha is to receive Kars from the Russian Col. Mclekoff."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The advices by the Arabia had no effect whatever on the COTTON market, which was unclassed in every respect. The demand was to a moderate extent; the sales of the three days amounting to about 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500, and exporters 4,000 bales. The quotations advised by the Persia are continued.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—A mosterate demand extact for goods and yarns without any variation in prices.

LIVERPOOL BRADSTUFF MARKET.—A slight improvement is noticed generally in Breadstaffs. Wheat was timer, especially for the being inscriptions, while moderates

Ilimited demand at former prices. Beer steady, with a small basiness doing. Laken-Transactions small, but prices firm. The scarcity continued, and retail lots sold at 71. Bacon unchanged, and in limited request.

London Money Market.—No material change had taken place in the Money market since the departure of the Persia. Consols for money closed on Tuesday, the 26th, at 35; 265.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HON. JOHN C. BRECK

ENRIDGE—FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

The Hon. John C. Breckenridge is expected to arrive in this city this evening, and the Democrats are making great preparations for his reception. Both he and the Hon. Rutus Choate will speak at the Democratic meeting to be held here on the 17th inst.

ing to be held here on the 17th inst.

Hon. John C. Breckenridge did not arrive here this evening as was expected, having stopped at Lancaster to call on Mr. Buchanas.

Dickson's cotton mill, in the Twenty-third Ward,

Dickson's cotton mill, in the Twenty-third Ward, was beened this evening. The fire commenced in the drying room. Eighty persons in the upper stories narrowly escaped with their lives, many of them having to leap from the windows. Loss \$13,000.

Messrs. Arthur & Bonham's patent self-scaling fruit can factory was burned this morning, and the apper part of an unoccupied building owned by E. N. Suherr was also destroyed. Loss \$20,000. Mostly insured.

FILLMORE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 9, 1856.

At the Pilimore Convention at Newport, to-day, eighteen out of the thirty-one towns were represented. Wm. Sprague of Warwick, Orray Tattof Providence, Henry Y. Cranston of Newport, and Daniel Rodman of South Kingston were pominated as Electors of President and Vice-President.

AMERICAN MASS MEETING.

There was a large American mass meeting and pro-cession here this evening. Speeches were delivered by Messrs, French, Evans and others.

SENTENCE OF GEO. M. TOWNSEND.
WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.
Geo. M. Townsend, pleaded guilty this morning in the United States District Court to the charge of robbing the post-effice in this city in August, 1855. He made a long appeal to the mercy of the Court, declaring that he had been led away by evil companions, and promising reformation if mercy was accorded him. Judge Hall sentenced him to two years hard labor, the lowest term for the offense.

THE NEXT STEAMSHIP AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 9—Noon.

A Cunard steamer is now ten days out from Liverpool for this port and may be considered about due. The Arabia ought to be the vessel, according to programme, but she as was doubtless taken into the dock on her ar

rival in Liverpeel, to repair the damage sustained in her recent accident, the presumption is that the Camher recent accident, the presumption is that the Cambria or some other unemployed vessel of the line has been substituted.

been substituted.

The steamship Osprey at this port from St. Johns,
Newfoundland, on Wednesday last, reports that the
pioneer of the new line between Liverpool and that
port, had not been heard of when the Osprey left, al-

though then presumed to be eleven days out.

HALLFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 9—11 p. m.

There are as yet no tidings of the Cunard steame now due at this pert from Liverpool. Weather clear.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.

Boston, Tuesday, September 9, 1856,
Mr. E. K. Collins, in answer to an invitation from
numerous merchants of this city, promises that if time
will allow be will make a visit to Boston with the new

steamship Adriatic, before she sails for Liverpool in October next.
The Hon. Henry Wilson addressed a large Fremont gathering in Woburn last evening.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL. THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand.

Dates from Galveston, Texas, to the 30th ult. speak

of the continuance of a prolonged drouth throughout the State. Drinking water was failing and cattle were dying.
Licut. Gardner of the United States revenue cutter Tency was drowned in Savannah harbor by the up

SERIOUS FIRE. A serious fire is raging opposite the town of Wrights-ville, destroying the lumber-yards along the river. The Columbia firemen have gone to their neighbors to ask

BOSTON WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1856. The following are the footings of our Bank Stateme for the past week:
Capital Stock.....
Loans and Discounts...... Loans and Discounts.

Specie...

Amount due from other Banks.....

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-Mr. Briggs of Ohio, we learn, addressed a meeting of more than a thousand on Thursday p. m., at Boon-ton, and in the evening of the same day spoke to the Republicans of Morristown. The best feeling prevailed, and the enemies of slave-extension in New-Jersey are determined to give the vote of that State to Frement and Dayton, and they will do it.

-On Saturday evening last, the friends of Mr. Fillmore, in Norwalk, Conn., held a mass meeting in that village, pursuant to public notice, at which an incident occurred we think too good to be lost. For about a week previous to the meeting, the most zealous advocates of Mr. Fillmore were actively engaged in drum ming up all the show possible for the occasion; but still fearing that the turnout would be rather a slim affair, they hit upon a novel expedient to avert such a result. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, as well as those of Mr. Fillmore, being equally interested in making as bold a front in opposition to Freas well as those of Mr. Filinore, being equally interested in making as bold a front in opposition to Fremont as possible, it was mutually agreed upon that
the Buchanan men should attend the Filinore mass
meeting in all their strength, and the Filinore
advocates should return when called upon to do so.
Matters being thus arranged, Mr. Brooks of The Express was invited to address the meeting on Saturday
evening, with the assurance that he should have a
well-filled hall of attentive listeners to his speech.
The Committee, however, withheld from Mr. B. the
sceret as regards the character of his audience, as well
as the arrangement entered into with the friends of
Mr. Buchanan to secure him such a glorious demonstration for the nominee of the American party; consequently Mr. B. took occasion, in the course of his
speech, to pitch into the Democratic nominee and his
advocates right and left. Such unlooked-for ingratitude naturally aroused feelings of indignation among
the Democratic portion of the audience, who, as they
considered it, had been invited there to be shot
at; but the poor fellows had agreed to
be on hand, and none of the leaders making a remonstrance against the course of the speaker for fear be on hand, and none of the leaders making a remonstrance against the course of the speaker for fear of exposing the whole arrangement, the followers of Buck and Breck felt bound to remain and swallow the pill. The dose appeared to be a very disagreeable one and hard to get down, and we cannot wonder at it, for it was certainly more than they bargained for, and consequently they cannot be bianed for "leiting the cat out of the bag." We give our opponents credit for the ingensity of their expedient to make a show of hands, and thank them at the same time for the opportunity they thus afforded us of knowing that their united strength fells so far short of the late demonstration in that village in favor of the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains.

-Greenwich, Conn., turned out well, as we learn, Wednesday evening, on the call of the Fremont Club of the village. The gathering was in and around the Court-House, which was insufficient to hold the number that attended. The meeting was called to order at the appointed hour, by Mr. Button, President of the Club, a young man with all the ardor and generous emotions of youth yet unquenched. In a few well-chosen object of the meeting to be to listen to some speakers from abroad, who would che them with good tidings from other quarters, and set forth generally the obligations which now so peculiarly rested upon all who loved Freedom and the Union to exert themselves strenuously until the election in forwarding the cause of Freedom and Union as illustrated by its young and ever successful standard-bearer, John C. Fremont. After the cheers had subsided with which the first mention of that name was greeted, Mr. Button introduced Mr. Carter of N. Y., a young lawyer, whose first political speech it was said to be. If so-indeed, whether so or not—he acquitted himself with great ability. In a calm yet fervid address, Mr. Carter reviewed the whole ground of controversy, and narrowing it down to only the one issue—Freedom or Slavery in Kansas; and all beside for Free Labor or Slavery in Kansas; and all beside for Free Labor or Slavery and upheld by club-law in the Senate, Border-Ruffianism and the armies of the United States and the President of the United States on the frontier. The speaker refrained from all personalities, and conducting his argument upon the broad ground of facts as they are known to exist, and principles implanted by God in every human heart, and consecrated by the Fathers of the Republic in the organic law which they framed for Liberty, but which their degenerate sons are seeking to degrade into an authority for extending Slavery. themselves strenuously until the election in forwarding of the Republic in the organic law which they frame-for Liberty, but which their degenerate sons are seek-ing to degrade into an authority for extending Slavery. Mr. Carter held his audience in fixed attention for more Mr. Carter held his audience in the date-thon for more than an hour, and when he concluded was loudly cheered. He was followed by Mr. Ansel Bascom of Western New-York in an effective and telling speech, enlivened by happy anecdotes and well-chosen poetical quotations. Mr. Bascom announced of Western New-Lork in an effective and telling speech, enlivened by happy anecdotes and well-chosen poetical quotations. Mr. Bascom announced the tidings received this morning from Vermont, and great was the enthusias-in. He also told them of more hopeful prospects in Pennsylvania; and appealed to the antecedents of New-England, and of Connecticut especially, which has been the fruitful mother of Free States—which has sent and is still sending so marly thousands of her hardy sons to subdue the Western whiterness—not now to faiter or hold back and permit the crime, the barrenness and the desolation of Slavery to curse a region which, in the providence of God, and from what was thought to be the irrepealable legislation of their fathers, seemed to be in a special degree the proper abode and inheritance of Free Labor and its concomitants—arts, manufactures, civilization, education, religiou. At the close of Mr. Bascom's speech, Judge Platt of New-York made a few remarks to illustrate how hopeless for any good was the attempt to run a Fillmore ticket, and that its only respeech, Judge Platt of New-York made a few remarks to illustrate how hopeless for any good was the attempt to run a Fillimere ticket, and that its only result would be, if it found any favor at all, to promote the success of Mr. Buchanan and Slavery. The meeting, in which was quite a large number of ladies, then adjourned with three times three heartily given for Fromott and the cause. It is understood that another meeting would be held on Thursday evening at Glenville, about 4 miles from [Greenwich, and on Friday still another in the neighborhood, Mr. Bascom having consented to remain and address them. The spirit is up, and with proper organization, of which the importance cannot be overrated, triumph must follow.

—The Hon. Lewis C. Levin, ex-M. C. of Philadelphia, on a visit to this city on Thursday of this

delphia, on a visit to this city on Thursday of this week, gives up the State of Pennsylvania, and admitthat Fremont will carry it. He says that Fremont runs in that State very much like Gen. Jackson, and that the enthusiasm of the people in faver of Fremont is unbounded.

-A correspondent at Titusville, Crawford County

Our mass meeting came off on the 21st inst., and the Our mass meeting came off on the 21st inst., and the thousands who were present, and the eager attention with which the speeches of Lieut. Gov. Roberts and Col. Holliday of Kansas were listened to, who ably and cloquently portrayed the wrongs, injuries and infamics which have been inflicted upon the inhabitants of that

Territory, is evidence that the people of this peculiarly "rural district" are aroused and impatient to place their seal of condemnation upon any and every party which sustains them. We also enjoyed an intellectual feast from the address of Col. H. L. Richmond of Meadville in the evening. The few Buchananites here were anxiously inquiring where so many people could come from, and when informed, as they were, that the farmers, the mechanics, the laborars—the whole people were awake for Fremont, Dayton and Freedom—their countenances paied and their bones trembled, as did Belshazzar's at the writing upon the wall. You can safely count upon 25,000 majority for the people's candidates west of the Alleghanies in November.

The remote Southerners, who have most knowledge

The remote Southerners, who have most knowledge of Northern politics by their commercial intercourse with the North, are now intent on dropping Buchanan and uniting on somebody equally devoted to the Slave Oligarchy, who may have some chance of Northern votes. For this purpose Mr. Fillmore is waited on privately by the great planters, to see whether he is in very deed their man, and it appears that the jolly and over lucky New-Yorker impresses them favorably. A Louisiana planter was so much pleased that he could not help writing home as follows of the Dark Lantern candidate: -The remote Southerners, who have most knowledge

brow, on account, beyond a doubt, of the alarming condition of the country. I do not believe it is possible for the country to be kept together, except by putting him in the Presidential chair.

- The following communication appears in a German paper published in New-Orleans, which is slightly

man paper published in New-Orleans, which is slightly tinged with Free-Soilism:

To the Editors of The Deutsche Zeitung.
GENTLEMEN: The course which your journal has pursued within the last few months is undoubtedly calculated to bring disgrace and dishonor upon all citizens of German extraction, who, because supporting such a sheet, are denounced as Abolitionists. This state of things must have an end. I have gherefore prepared some extracts from your journal, which will prove it to be a stumbling-block that cannot be tolerated in this section; and these extracts I shall send to an Anglo-American paper for publication. You will readily perceive that the further existence of your journal, after such exposure, will be out of the question. Before having recourse to this extreme measure, however, I will give you timely warning. I now tender the following propositions:

1. Hoist the Democratic flag immediately, and publish the entire Democratic ticket until after the election.

2. Advocate publicly and purely the Democratic

2. Advocate publicly and purely the Democratic principles.

The result of such a course will be to unite the Ger-

man voters at the coming election.

I must, however, beg you to forward to me a forma I must, however, beg you to forward to me a formal written guaranty to accept and abide by my stipulations before 12 o'clock m. this day. If up to that nour such a guaranty is not received, I shall act, and you must then bear the consequences.

Respectfully yours.

F. F. HEUNISCH.

Notary's (fice, No. 37 Exchange place.

A large and enthusisatic meeting of the friends of A large and enthusisatic meeting of the friends of Fremont and Dayton was held in South Camden, N.Y., on Thursday evening last. The Hon. Joseph M. Root of Ohio gave a clear and succinct history of the great question which is at the present time agitating the public mind. He was followed by Mr. Thomas H. Dudley of Camden, who stated that he had not attended the meeting with the intention of speaking, and had taken no prominent part in the campaign, but he would embrace the present opportunity of saying, as Col. Fremont advocated those principles which he conceived to be just, he should support him.

Dr. S. Birdsall ridiculed the idea of disunion advo-cated by the South, showing that it was an old game, which they had heretofore successfully played, to drive the doughfaces of the North into the support of their

EUROPEAN DESPOTS AND THE UNION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: The article quoted by you from The Cincin nati Enquirer, with the following heading, "The British and French Monarchists laboring for Fremont in order to secure a dissolution of the Union, is calculated to make some impression upon many for eigners resident in this country, although the pretended quotations from The London Morning Chronicle and Paris Moniteur are doubtless, as you say, gross and

impudent forgeries.

It has been part of the system of tactics adopted by the Sham Democracy of the North to insist that it is better to make any sacrifice to the South rather than that the Union between the Free and Slave States shall be endangered, because if that Union be severed the cause of Republicanism will receive a fatal blow. and the hopes of the oppressed nations of Europe will

be destroyed.

Thousands and tens of thousand are influenced by this piece of sophistry to support Buchanan; indeed it is the only argument of any consequence that his party has to rely upon in the North to beguile the friends of Liberty.

Now, although the British and French monarchists

might be well pleased to see a civil war raging in this country, it is inconceivable that they could feel rejoiced at the separation of the Free from the Slave States and the establishment of a Republic comprising the former only. No assertion can be more senseless than that the despots of Europe want to see Freedom separated from Slavery on this continent! Nothing could happen more fatal to despotism in the Old World. in exposing the working of the Slavery system here for the purpose of destroying the moral influence of this Republic; that inexhaustible theme would be lest if a Republic of Freemen alone were ostablished

The physical power, too, of the Republic is considered to be of small account, because of the vulnerability of the Slave States.

A Republic composed of the present Free States could safely defy the whole host of European despots. It would find the British North American possession anxious to be annexed, and this would soon be followed by the destruction of monarchy in England. How long after that could any despot continue his sway in France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Prussia, or even in Russia itself?

In the great Republic, where there would be slaves and no oligarchy, the welfare of the working classes would become the main object of legislation, and we should no longer see the condition of the la-borer becoming more and more wretched. The philanthropist who is now thrust aside or trodden down by the myrmidens of the Southern Oligarchy, would exercise a beneficent influence among statesmen and in society at large.

The supporters of despotism in Europe, so far from desiring a separation of the Free from the Slave Status, confidently count upon the destruction of the republican form of government through the influence of the Southern aristocracy. And I must confess that I think they have ample ground for that opinion, it being well known that the slave owners control the Senate and thereby hold the Government of the United States-that they sympathize with the slave owners of Russia, and are opposed to the cause of liberty in every country in Europe, and that they hate and fear the non-slaveholding white population of the Slave States whom it will be difficult to keep down without a despotic government.

With such guardians of Republicanism, what is more likely than that a despotism will be established as soon as a large army is under the control of the Federal Government? Such an army will, doubtless, soon be created (especially if Buchanan be elected), to sustain the cause of Slavery propagandism in Central America, Cuba and Mexico, and it will then be available for the purpose of destroying the Republic.

The union between the Free and Slave States may be cherished by some Northern men who are free traders, who know that the Free States would protect native industry. Others, too, may favor the union be cause they desire the conquest of neighboring countries, although they know that the result will be the extermination of most of the present white inhabitants and the establishment of Slavery. But whatever do mestic reasons there may be for preserving the union between the Free and Slave States, the European Democrats are now pretty well convinced that they have nothing to hope but everything to fear from that union, while on the other hand the despots of Europe regard the Slave States as their natural allies.

MURDER AT GREEN BAY .- The Milwaukee of the 5th learns that on Monday last the barber of the statemer Cleveland was killed on the pier at Green Bay by one of the deck hands. The barber was a colored men, and was killed with a handspike. The murderer deck hands are supported by the murderer was a colored men, and was killed with a handspike. fled to the woods.

OREGON. PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening, and a quorum being present proceeded to business, Mr. B. F. PINCKNEY in the clair.

Mr. Hart moved that the Board adjourn without transacting any business out of respect to the memory of the Democratic party, and join in the public processing. Having seen some articles in THE TRIBUNE or the subject of the Indian War in Oregon, and I

sich.

The motion was received with shouts of laughter, and being pressed to a vote was negatived.

A petition from Mr. H. C. Sperry, setting forth the inefficiency of the School system to correct the evils of paupers m, and asking the Board to petition the Legislature for 5,000 or 10,000 acres of the public lands for a School-farm for the reformation of vagrant children. Referred to a Special Committee.

After some further business, the Board adjourned to meet this evening.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. The regular meeting of the Union was held last even ing at Chuton Hall, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, the ing at Cinton Hall. Mr. RICHARD WARREN, the President, in the chair. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, Mr. De'ss introduced, in an able and effective address, the subject of discussion for the exening, viz: "To what extent should "Christians interest themselves in Politics!" The subsequent discussion was ably and spiritedly sustaited, all agreeing that it was the duty of every Christian minister to inculcate love of country apon his people. During the Fall and Winter it is expected that a course of lectures will be given before this Union, of the highest order of excellence.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT FORD-HAM.

men. The Indians were chastised whenever they done wrong—a crime was not left unpunished; and in this way we got along and done well until we have been reinforced by a set of men who wish to live but not let live. A war of extermination was commenced, but finding it a bad job, Gov. Curry is A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Westchester county was held last evening at Fordham. Nearly a thousand persons were present, among whom were many ladies. A stand had been erected in front of the Republican reading-room, and was peor Indian stands but little chance in Oregon or Washington Territories without he or she is unruitably aderned for the occasion. The greatest en-thusiasm prevailed. Charles P. Delapierie, ex-President. A list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were put in nomination and confirmed.

The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club during the

or Washington Territories without he or she is under a United States protection.

Let this war debt be paid by Uncle Sam and he will only be asked for another, as soon as it can be brought about by the same men. The extravagant Cayuse war debt was paid, to the astonishment of hundreds. The Rogue River war debt was paid soon after. This is a third; let it be paid, and the fourth will be in contemplation in no time. Is it known in Congress that all United States officers are held in contempt by the major part of the citizens? I mean the army and Indian agents.

I do not hesitate to say that a man was never more abused than Gen. Wool has been. Had our two Governors, Curry and Stevens, taken the ad-The Fremont and Dayton Glee Club during the evening sang some of their most inspiring glees.

Resolutions were adopted asserting that the Republican party represent the sentiment of the people, unbinsed by the influence of politicians—that the successful attempts to stifle free speech in the South shows that we must now maintain our rights—that by the election of Frement we will secure our rights under the Constitution peacefully—that the announcement made by President Pierce that the trouble in Kansas nucse out of a factions spirit among the inhabitants arose out of a factious spirit among the inhabitant respecting institutions about which they have no conrespecting institutions about which they have no con-cern, indicates a subserviency to the Slave power by the President which may well cause the checks of Ameri-cans to tingle—that the correspondence between Jefferson Davis and Gen. P. F. Smith, and the Presi-Jefferson Davis and Gen. P. F. Smith, and the President's instructions to the new Governor of Kansas, prove beyond all doubt the leanings of the Administration toward Slavery, and that the intention is to pursue the Free-State settlers in Kansas who have been forced to rise in self-defense against the Border Ruffians, with all the power of the United States Army; that the movements to force Slavery into Kansas should be resisted by the people, by electing Fremont; that the principle of non-extension of Slavery once established, would cause agitation to cease. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Horace Greeley was the first speaker, his remarks were mainly confined to the discussion of the bearings. newspapers in Oregon have to support the war or go by the board. Nearly every one has been stuff-ed as full of scrip as a San Francisco ballot-box of illegal votes. The excitement was well got up, the plans were well laid, the unsuspecting were drawn

Hoeack Greeley was the first speaker, his remarks were mainly confined to the discussion of the bearings of the present contest upon the interests of free labor.

Col. E. L. Snow followed in a speech, in which he showed the absurdity of the supposition that the Union would be dissolved by the election of Fremont.

Robert H. Shannon, by the way), who recently paid a visit to Kansas, spoke of the outrages that had transpired in that Territory, under the patronage of the present Administration, some of which had occurred under his own notice. Those outrages, he argued, were subversive of the institutions of our land; and the hope of freedom in the present exigency was in the success of Jelin C. Fremont to the Presidency.

W. T. B. Milliken of Morrisania made an eloquent speech in behalf of the principles of Republicanism.

The meeting then adjourned amid great enthusiasm. and an wars). They are determined to make out a good case by securing his downfall, which is a common way in Oregon to raise upon the downfall of another. I hope, however, that such a man as Wool will not be given up by our Government to satisfy a community who are led by such Generals or Walker.

DEMOCRATIC TORCHLIGHT PRO-CESSION.

on to show that Gen. Wood has done anything but give protection to the citizens of Oregon; but in all his efforts he no doubt will fail. It is said here by our press, which belongs to Gov. Curry (or who wants the scrip cashed), that Gen. Wool remained in Winter quarters and left the poor Volunteers in the field guarding the citizens. Q. What did the Volunteers do last Winter or in the field this Spring? They have killed and nearly subsisted on the animals they have taken from the fieldly Indians and American settlers; they have found the cackers of coun and potatoes, beside other The Democracy, under the management of the redeutable Capt. Rynders, made an imposing demonstration last evening. The Democratic Associations of this City, Brocklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hobo food, such as roots, dried saimon, peas, &c., and used it as their own. In this way they have remained at war and in the Indian country so long. Our regular army dare not go and commit such wholesale depredations upon any friendly Indians; ken, were out in full force, to swell the great torchlight procession. About half-past eight o'clock, p. m., the column began to move from Canal street up Broadway. The different Clubs were organized into divisions, or which there were seven, each containing at least 1,000 persons. First came Capt. Rynders, the Grand Marshal, mounted on a high mettled steed, gaily capari-soned, supported by a host of Deputy Marshals, also mounted, and wearing various insignia. Then followed the crowd, bearing lanterns and banners on which wer tion it, or ask who has the most notches cut upon the tally-stick, lest the Indian appear in the distance. I am ashamed to acknowledge that we done all that we have accused the Indian of. And this we have

inscribed the various attributes of the Empire Club Among these were lanterns with the legend "Higher Law" and a picture of a negro trampling upon the Constitution. Two transparencies bore the inscription · Pill Johnson, the Drummer Boy of Santa Rosa, Immediately behind was another, "English Aboli-"tionists shall not rule America." Next came an omnibus with Prof. Grant's Calcium Light on the top. Several banners bore pictures of dusky individuals in very dilapidated clothing, and evidently the relies of very sanguinary battles, from the effects of which they were suffering a rapid depletion. These were labelled "Bleeding Kansas," After a multitude of minor transparencies, came a big picture of a priest standing upon a Bible, a rifle in one hand and a revolver in the other. It bore the legend: "Beecher's Command-Kill each other with Sharp's Rifles." "The Bible commands us to love one another." A full-rigged ship, called the "Union, was the next notable object, and following it cam another calcium light. The Jersey City delegation was headed by a banner which was drawn by two voke of oxen, decked off in fine style with flags and mottoes. A number of other ships, and temples of Liberty, with little Gods and Goddesses inside, also appeared at various points, interspersed with small club lanterns, and such mottoes as "We know no Hard nor Soft, no North nor South." "Not that we love the North less, but the Union more." Cariestures of Frement, as a broken down back, distanced by a buck in the race to the White House. eccurionally diversified the monotony of such inscriptions as these: "Empire Club," "Buck and Breck," We've Polked 'em, and Pierced 'em, and now we'll Buck 'em." The banners from Kings County did not agree, some promising 5,000 others 15,000 majority for Buchanan. The legends, "No Maine Law," were frequent, and significant enough. The last notability was a car bearing a company of blacksmiths, who occurionally barged away at a piece of red-hot iron, and continually swigged away at a black bottle. It i at 10,000. The spectators numbered, perhaps, 50,00 more. After proceeding up Broadway to Fourteenth street, down the Bowery to Grand street, East Broadway, Chatham street, and the Park, where a salut was fired, it returned to Canal street and disbanded.

SEVENTEENTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS.-Th German Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward held a meeting last evening in the Henry Clay House, the President, Dr. Brüninghausen, in the chair. The principal business of the meeting was to make arrange-ments for the Ward mass meeting to be held this evening. A fine banner will be raised at the Henry Clay House at 6 o'clock, and at 7 a procession will be formed to march to Tempkins Market, corner of Third avenue and Sixth street, where the mass meeting is to be held. The speakers will be Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. Nye, Chauncey Shaffer and others, in English, and Messrs, Schran in and Brethauer iu German.

Bursting of the Big Gun.—Yesterday, while Mr. Dimick was experimenting on his newly-invented rifle-cannon, it exploded, bursting into nine pieces. The gun weighed 7.828 pounds, and was made of fine malleable iron. The front part of the gun, about five feet in length, blew away from the breech, the latter blowing into eight fragments. Some of these, weighing five hundred pounds, were thrown forward from two to three hundred feet, and projected into the air from ferty to fifty feet. But the most singular part of the story remains to be told. The ball, which weighed eighteen pounds, was thrown to nearly the elevation which it would have reached had the bursting not taken place, striking the ground at about RUMOR OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE .- Last night a fire occurred in the First District, but owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to ascertain its nature or locality. Passengers on the last train down by the Harlem Railroad diselevation which it would have reached had the bursting not taken place, striking the ground at about 15,000 or 16,000 yards. It is to be regretted that the ascident occurred when it did. The power and greatness of the invention were not fully demonstrated. Mr. Dimick, no doubt, will have another gun made, and, if possible, of better metal. [St. Louis Dem., 4th, tiretly saw the light, and many were of opinion that it was the House of Refuse on Randall's Island. The telegraph at the Chief's Office being out of order no information could be obtained from that source.

THE ROMANCE OF A DUST-HEAP. -- Our neighbo opposite is having his cellar cleared out; basket-load after basket-lond is brought up on those four brawus shoulders and deposited in the street. What an un sightly pile of subbish and coal-ashes! and hevering around it, flapping their smutched wings, the city har pies, with eager eyes, raking with their iron talons.

Yes, unsightly altogether, a nuisance, an eyesore—
but step, what's that? A child's shoe, a very ting

thing, once pink and prettily ribboned, telling of tot-tering baby-steps, of a household darling, of a tyrand two feet high, of a despot that babbled. Who is it who says that of all things the little shoe recalls most vividly a dead baby to its mother's eye? We know not; but who that has read Victor Hugo's thrilling story of Nôtre-Dame, in which just such a shoe plays a serious part, can fail to acknowledge the truth of the testimeny, borne by some maternal heart?

An old bet! ah, the boys have that; now for a

game at foot-ball with its fallen majesty. The crowsing glery of the outer man is at the thirty toes' ends of the three barefooted urchins, whose irrev erence is equaled only by their raggedness, dirt, and incipient wickedness. The hat of a dandy, on the face of it-sadly battered and dejected by its recent hard straits, but with the unmistakable signs of original best quality—nattily shaped, graceful (in so far as that term may be applied to the modern style of fashionable tile), fine and delicately curved in the brim. Whilom it reposed, just the least in the world to the left, on the softest ambresial curls, redelent of Macassar; the artistic half circles it described in the well-sunned air, in honor of fair Amelias and Anna Marias, rolling by en voiture, or floating past in a voluminous maze, carried triumph to the respective bosoms of those ladies; and such smiles as were bestowed upon its dazzling blackness in return ! That self-same hat—at this moment, alas! igaebly moored in the gutter—has seen the interior of Mrs. Potiphar's mansion—"ideed, bas found itself, without a tremor, face to face, with the far-famed lady herself; for, one delightful ball night, it actually slept beneath that august roof, in the gentlemen's room. At the opera, theater, concert-room, and Grace Church; at matinées and soirées; at dinners, morning calls, and evening premenades, it assisted during its brief but brilliant season. But Genin opened a new style, one sixteenth of an inch wider in the brim, and so our poor friend is here.

The busy chiffoniers pick away at the increasing heap, detecting at a glance an availability-a glass bottle, or a scrap of rag or paper-to consign to their bags or baskets. A very Topsy of a little colored wench drags out a satin slipper of such Cinderella-fit-ting proportions that with great pullings-on and pinchings-in, she can barely succeed in getting her toes into it. It is even now quite white and smartly decorated with rose and buckle; a dancing shoe, instructed in forward-two and chassée, in le pantalon and ladies'chain, familiar with polks, schottisch and the German waltz; accustomed to the best society only, to gaslight and the dazzling, dear five hundred; once won dered at for its Lilliputian smallness and watched by envying and admiring wall-flowers as its fairy me tress swam in the dance-

"Her feet, beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice stole in and out,
As thought they feared the light;
And ah! she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine a sight."

Had the pretty giddy-head read Hans Christian Andersen's story of the Red Shoes, and how a cer-tain little maiden was so proud of them that she was compelled to dance for years and years all over the world, morning, noon and night, Summer and Winter, over mountains and through thorny thickets, as a pun ishment for her vanity ? and was that the reason she threw these away, though still so new and pretty ?

A silk apron-one of those bewitching coquetries worthy the seductive waist of a femme-de-chambre or a grisette-is recovered next; of hues once " Brighter than the silks of Samarcand;"

with peckets just large enough to hold the samey, dimpled fists of the wearer; gaily ribboned and much bedizened with gimps and laces. About what fragrant bodice were entwined those silken cords, and what happy lover knotted or loosed them at his will, no

forgetful of the eld German form of betrothal?

What becomes of all the pins? was once a much-vexed question. We think it might easily be answered. by any one so fortunate as to have seen yonder rosychecked frau, whose extensive bosom is converted for the nonce into a vast expanse of toilette cushion, glistening with the pins she is rapidly picking out of the

A sheet of an old letter-ah! you may be sure no love-letter, to come to such a sorry pass; or if it be, the oracle is dumb, for time and dampness and a moldering berial amid household ruins guard its confidences more sacredly than did its owner.

Battered tin-pans; a spoutless coffee-pet; the remains dainty fingers, to dust the costly senselessness of an etagère; old beots, a scrubbing-brush, bits of broken china, and countless relics that defy an antiquary to guess at their original shape or use; chips and stray splinters for kindling, collected by dozens of little brown fingers; bits of coal eagerly gathered for scantily-fed fires; and ashes, ashes, ashes, enough to have supplied the mourning-season of a Babylop. And so let us shake the dust from off our feet and

THE MURDERED MAN.—Frederick Stumpf, who was deliberately shot on Sunday afternoon by John Cummings, was a German, about 20 years of ago, and had but fittle knowledge of our language. He leaves behind him a wife and an aged father, who witnessed the murder. Previous to his death, he made the following statement in the presence of Coroner Winne:

Frederick Stumpt, being duly swern, said: I do not know the name of the man who shot me; I stood but a short distance from him; he held the gon at me and shot me; he want through my corn and buckwheat, and broke the corn of; my father told me; I told him he nust leave the premises he said he would not go—that I could not turn him off; I then told him that I would show him in a short time that he would have to go; he laughed at me, I then went after Mr. Ringgold; before I went after Mr. Ringgold the wort after Mr. Ringgold; before I went after Mr. Ringgold; before I went they go with the shot me; I do not know that I of itered to strike the gun when he shot me; I do not know that I of itered to strike the man who shot the; I saw the man raise the gun when he shot me; I do not know that I of itered to strike the man who shot me; I was talking with the party three or four minutes after I came back with Ringgold, before he shot me.

Sampord Bennert, Witness.

stythere or four minutes after I came back with Ringole, before he shot me.

FREDERICK & STUMPF.

Sanford Bennett, Witness. mark.

Drs. Alden and Henry March were in attendance at roon yesterday, and instituted an examination as to the cause of death. The first wound was found to be upon the left arm, immediately below the elbow. It was shout two inches in length, and an inch and a half in breadth. From this wound were extracted two shots of different sizes, and immediately circling it were several short perforations. The other wound was upon the left side. It was about an inch and a half in diameter, and immediately around it, also, were found shot perforations. The shot which entered the side cut entirely across the ninth rib, and tore an opening into the stomach of about two inches in diameter. This wound was irregular and ragged. Much of the contents of the stomach was found in the cavity of the abdomen, where was also found a considerable effusion of blood and scrum. The cause of death was the wound in the stomach.

John Cummings, who shot him is a young man about twenty or twenty-two years of age. He and his brother are shoemakers by trade. Then father is dead, we believe, and their mother keeps a small grocery store in Franklin street, between Arch and Renesselaer streets. John is said to be one of those who were engaged in the riot at the German Sabbath School pionic, noticed by us some weeks since, wherein he precived a revere blow on the forchead. We are in-

engaged in the not at the German Sabbath School pine, noticed by us some weeks since, wherein he preceived a severe blow on the forchead. We are informed that Counsellor Kimball is retained for the prisoner. Both brothers are now confined in juil.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that deceasased came to his death by the willful discharging of a gun in the hands of John Cummings. [Albany Journal, 9th.

Fossil Remains.—Nearly four feet of the remains of a Dikelocephalus Minnesotanis were discovered by Dr. A. Johnson, on Thursday, the 21st instent, immediately below the Falls, where the workmen are blusting for the mill of Rogers & Co. The specimen is a very large and perfect one. It was taken from a piece of rock that had occupied about the middle strata of the upper magnesian limestone. Owen, the Geologist, speaks of this rare and imperfectly known species of fossil as being first found "ninety or one hundred feet below the base of the "lower magnesian limestone, near the margin of Lake" "lower magnesian limestone, near the margin of Lake
"St. Croix, above Stillwater, toward the base of the Lake
"Grange Mountains, and at the slide below Lake
"Pepin, on the Mississippi."